

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 33

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BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 524, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.**PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.**Dr. Brisay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris.** Specialist in diseases of females, urinary diseases. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.**Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases,** after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresia n. 20 A—S. Paulo.**Dr. Carlos Feldhagen;** Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Renewed storms and inundations were reported from southern Chile on the 9th inst.

—A Santiago telegram of the 9th says that Vice-President Billingshurst, of Peru, recently said to be in Tacna preparing a revolutionary invasion of Peru, is leaving for Buenos Aires en route for Europe. This may be considered a brilliant flank movement and if Pierola is not on his guard he will be assaulted at some point left unguarded. Perhaps Billingshurst will get at him by way of China.

—Valparaiso has just been visited by two spells of very heavy rain. The first which was the heavier of the two, began on the 23rd ult., and continued for close upon three days and nights almost uninterruptedly. The second began on the 1st instant and has continued, with interruptions, until this time of writing (yesterday afternoon), the total rainfall being 16 inches 72/100ths. On both occasions, and especially on the first, large areas of the city have been inundated, and traffic and business have been almost entirely suspended. The government have applied to congress for a vote of 50,000 dols., for the purpose of clearing the streets of the debris brought down from the hills, there being no money in the municipal coffers for this or any other legitimate purpose. The municipality are completely cowed and paralysed in the presence of the disaster, and the task of clearing the streets has been undertaken by the intendente and a committee of citizens.—*Chilian Times*, July 5.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Great satisfaction is expressed in Argentina over the reception of President Roca in Rio de Janeiro.

—An English bark called the "Andrina" has been wrecked in Thiets bay, Argentina. A boat sent to rescue the crew was swamped and 12 men were drowned.

—During the *paupeiro* which visited the River Plate on the 8th and 9th, the Uruguayan steamer "Paris," of the Messageries Fluviales company, was blown upon the Curtiembre rocks.—President McKinley, we believe, is nearly as important a man as General Roca, and presides over a much bigger republic, but we imagine it would be possible for him to pay a visit to a city without finding the streets lined with military, nor would the people of that city be arbitrarily deprived of train service just when they wanted it most.—*Montevideo Times*.—Whilst every section of the press is talking about the economies that must be effected in expenditure, the President of the republic makes a journey to Uruguay and Brazil which will cost the nation several thousands of dollars, and Brazil, which is a defaulter in Europe, will also spend its tens of thousands to give our President a cordial reception. This is only another sample of how we understand economies in this part of the world.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 5.—The great man has come and gone, and his visit has been a success every way, favored by agreeable weather, a satisfactory programme carried out without a hitch, no untoward incident, and an unlimited amount of cordiality and enthusiasm on all sides. Both city and people showed themselves at their best, and, whatever may be the other results, General Roca certainly has had no cause to complain of the reception given him, but is more likely to remain surprised at its exceeding heartiness.—*Montevideo Times*, August 5.

—It seems that Uruguayan law permits judges to review, suspend and modify the decisions of juries, and this explains the condemnation of Arredondo, not for murder, but for an attempt against the President, to five years (not two as reported by telegraph) in the penitentiary with 30 days solitary confinement. The sentence includes the period already spent in prison—nearly two years. The prisoner was very indignant with the judges, turned the sentence heartless and dictatorial, and said: "It appears impossible that such injustice should be tolerated among people like ours who kill each other for anything." A better commentary on the administration of justice in Uruguay could not be devised.

—The Italian steamer "Orione," with Dr. Pellegrini on board, arriving late on Wednesday evening, the port authorities sent a tug to bring the distinguished visitor on shore, late as the hour was, but with orders not to bring any other passengers, nor the mails! Now, with all due respect to Dr. Pellegrini, we think that the mails were quite as important as he was, and in fact, to the large majority of people here, far more so, and if he could be landed in the evening, there was no earthly reason why the mails should be kept back until the next day. The incident, however, is valuable, for it clearly proves that it is perfectly possible for a steamer to be visiting whatever the hour of arrival, and that the graceful delays so often imposed on vessels on arriving here are solely due to the ill-will or laziness of the port authorities, and their uncivilized indifference to the value of time.

—After all Dr. Pellegrini did not land until Thursday morning, but this does not modify the criticism made in another paragraph on the proceedings of the port authorities. We believe that he went on to Buenos Aires yesterday evening.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 5.—According to a well-informed writer in the *Times*, the acreage under wheat and maize is considerably larger than it was in 1897, and the yield of both cereals was 30,000,000 bushels in excess of the previous season. Had it not been for heavy storms in Santa Fé, the wheat harvest would have been further augmented to the extent of 10,000,000 bushels; but as it is the surplus wheat available for export this year was 55,000,000 bushels, against 25,500,000 bushels in 1898, and the maize surplus 60,000,000 bushels, compared with 28,000,000 bushels in 1898. It is, of course, pure bad luck that the activity of the shipping trade should have nearly doubled the cost of freights as compared with this time last year, and this feature will no doubt reduce the farmers' profits; but they must comfort themselves for the smaller margin of profit with the increased volume of their crops.—*Financial News*.—The senate is still occupied with Senator Cane's project for the conditional expulsion of foreigners from the Argentine republic. The Italian press in Italy has echoed the note of alarm raised by the Italian press of Buenos Aires, and the protest has had the effect of drawing further explanations from the framer of the bill and his supporters. Senator Cané and that part of the press which officiously supports him have solemnly declared that the projected legislation is purely defensive and preventative, and that there is no intention of interfering with the constitutional rights of any foreign resident who is inside the laws. We accept these declarations in good faith, and we may say that there has never been, so far as we could gather, any sinister intention attributed to Dr. Cané. What was objected to was that insufficient care in wording the bill might at any time expose the liberty of a foreigner to the danger of being hustled out of the country by men whose judgment might be warped or blinded by political passion or personal enmity. We are assured that there is no fear of such an eventuality arising under the new bill; but until we see the exact wording of the act we think it not out of place to expect those who are responsible for it to make the letter of the law agree with its spirit. The spirit of just law is equity to the judge of impartial mind; but it must not be forgotten that in careless or inadequate legal phraseology the letter may be made to stay instead of shield.—*Southern Cross*.—A good deal of uncertainty seems to exist in the minds of many English people as to their rights in the matter of registering the names of their children; and the officials are not always so helpful or so well informed as they might be. They are not entitled to rearrange the names of parents or grandparents according to their own ideas of what is correct, nor have they any right to insist upon translating a name into its Spanish equivalent. It is easy to see that the question might become of importance where the initial of the Spanish equivalent differs from that of the English name. A man whose name is George will in all probability sign himself George or Geo., or perhaps simply with the initial G. If his birth certificate is produced in an English court with the name Jorge, even his initial has disappeared. The civil registry has no right, nor has any other authority in the Argentine republic, to compel a man to sign his name with a J, because his name translates into Jorge; nor has it any right to compel a man to register his child under the Spanish form of a name. Still less has it any right to refuse a name for which there is no Spanish equivalent. Yet all these things are done every day because officials enjoy a little authority, and people are ignorant or indolent. An application to the central registry office, or even the mention of such an application, will be found sufficient to remove any obstacles.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 5.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Rio let a wild cat out of the bag when he called the other day that one of the effects of the growth of imperialism in the United States had been the conclusion of an alliance between various South American republics for defence against the encroachments of their northern neighbour. Of course a correspondent abroad is sometimes hard put to it for a good rousing sensation; and if there is no news, one must concoct some. We hardly think there is any necessity for the President of this country to answer the frenzied appeal of the *Press*, and deny that he has made any such alliance. In the first place, if he has, it would hardly be diplomatic to acknowledge it. In the second place, any talk of American encroachments as endangering the security of this country is such obvious nonsense that we hardly thought any other newspaper than the *Nación* would take it seriously. In the third place, any alliance of the kind would be quite useless in the face of any real danger. It is very unfortunate, as the *Press* justly remarks, that talk of the kind should be indulged in, for the credit of this country is injured, if any importance is attached to such rumours. An alliance of any kind would involve a continuous process of arming; and the process of arming has already gone far towards ruining this country. What the Argentine republic wants to do is to devote itself most earnestly to the peaceful development of its resources; if it does so, it will be abundantly able to take care of itself when any real danger threatens. If on the other hand it does not, and squanders its resources, it will acquire no real strength for war, and will deprive itself of the moral strength which comes to any nation that has faithfully worked out its destiny.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 5.

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 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

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CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million francs).

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Realized Capital. Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro,
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WHEN THE WILD GOOSE CRIES.

The north wind binds the rushes till they kiss the
 white-capped lake.
 And through the brown-tipped cattails, making
 the weird music, sighs,
 The fading heron steals along the shore, where
 wavelets break.
 And long black shadows swift are creeping, when
 the wild goose cries.

The air is filled with snowy flakes that fly before
 the breeze.
 And low-hung clouds are scurrying across the
 gloomy skies.
 The low mallard to some marshes sheltering rushes,
 Flies.
 And early morn's chill air is stinging when the
 wild goose cries.

The swan-winged canvas-back and redhead speed
 before the wind.
 The silent swimming muskrat to his reed home
 quickly flies.
 The cautious mander ranches low within his grass
 beds.
 Nor moves nor speaks—save breathing—when the
 wild goose cries.

Far out across the misty hills the noble quarry
 wings.
 While their curial flight is marked by anxious
 glancing eyes.
 Boldly coursing blood a tremor to the hunter
 brings.
 Steady now—there's need of coolness, when the
 wild goose cries.

—Colorado Springs Gazette.

ON THE AMAZON.

Travelling Up the Greatest Valley of the
World on an Ocean Steamer.

On the Amazon, 1899.

Allot up on the mighty Amazon!
 Steaming up the greatest river of
 the world. Riding on and on and on
 over a yellow inland sea, now coasting
 shores lined with a tropical vegetation
 and now so far out that the
 trees become hazy lines of blue in
 the distance.

I am on an ocean steamer eight hun-
 dred miles from the Atlantic in the
 heart of South America. I am just
 now within a half mile of its south
 bank. The shores are lined with cacao
 orchards, and by the aid of my glass I
 can see the golden fruit from which
 our chocolate comes, shining out of
 the green leaves. Back of the or-
 chards are the lofty trees of the mighty
 Amazon forests and close to the shore
 are the gray thatched huts of the
 people. The opposite bank is wooded,
 but it is so far away that it forms
 only a line of soft navy blue which
 fades into the lighter blue of the sky.

In front and behind the steamer
 stretches this mighty stream carrying
 the waters of the northern and central
 Andes down to the sea. It has in it
 the washings of more than half a con-
 tinent, and is the down spout of a wa-
 tershed half as large as the whole
 United States. With it are mixed
 the particles from the sluice boxes of
 the gold mines of the Beni and the
 Marañon. Atoms of it have received
 bitter kisses from the quinine trees of
 Peru and other atoms have trickled
 from the soil of Ecuador. It has the
 drainings of the sacred cities of the
 Incas, and it may contain some of the

washings of the diamond mines of
 upper Brazil. It has passed through
 countries of cannibals, it has come
 from wilds where the foot of white
 man has never trod, from mountains
 and valleys and lofty plateaus, and
 now is on its way across the continent
 to its great mother, the ocean.

I entered the Amazon by its lower
 mouth south of the island of Marajó.
 I sailed about that island, which
 itself is as big as some of our states,
 to the narrows, and then wound in
 and out through a series of wonderful
 channels into the main stream. Since
 then I have been steaming slowly up
 against the current. I have passed
 Obydos and I am now going on to the
 point 1,000 miles from the Atlantic,
 where the Rio Negro flows into the
 Amazon. Tomorrow I shall go by
 the mouth of the Madeira, and I have
 already crossed the months of tribu-
 taries as large as some of the great
 rivers of the world.

The Amazon receives into itself
 more than 100 rivers. It has 1,100
 branches, and it is unquestionably the
 greatest water system of the globe.
 It has eight rivers, each of which has
 a navigable length of more than 1,000
 miles.

In coming here I passed the To-
 cantins, up which you can steam for
 days into the wilds of Brazil. I am
 on a great ocean steamer, which when
 we stop at Manaus a few days from
 now, will be further inland from
 the ocean than Chicago. There are
 steamers from Manaus which will take
 you 1,350 miles further on to Iquitos,
 Peru, so that you can go by steam
 upon this river 2,350 miles westward
 from the sea.

Manaus is on the Rio Negro. It has
 steamers going up that river 470 mi-
 les. I could leave the Amazon before
 I get to Manaus and go on a steam-
 boat far on up the Madeira. There
 are, indeed, more than 5,000 miles of
 steam navigation on the Amazon, and
 its greater branches and the whole
 river system its estimated as having
 something like 50,000 miles of navi-
 gable waterways.

Many of these waterways, how-
 ever, are small. The whole valley
 is covered by the rivers and streams,
 like a net, and when you realize how
 large the valley is you begin to appre-
 ciate their extent.

There is no valley in the world like
 that of the Amazon. It is 700 miles
 wide and 2,400 miles long. It is as
 wide as from New York to Cleveland,
 and longer than from Philadelphia to
 the Great Salt Lake. It is more like
 a great sloping plain than a valley.
 It has not the high walls of other val-
 leys and its slopes to the north and
 south are so gradual that it is said by
 one short canal the water systems of
 all South America could be connected.
 The Paraná and Paraguay system run
 almost up to the Amazon. You can
 go up the Paraguay and its tributaries
 and by carrying your canoes a few
 miles can put them in the tributaries
 of the Amazon and float down to the
 Atlantic. The waters of the Amazon
 and those of the Orinoco, which flow
 into the Atlantic at the northern part
 of South America, are actually united
 by the Cassiquiare river, so that with
 a short canal connecting with the
 Paraguay one could really sail from
 the edge of the Caribbean sea to the
 mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The Slope of the valley from the
 Andes to the sea is very slight. Its
 fall in 2,000 miles is only 200 feet, or
 just about an inch to the mile. You
 would hardly think the water would
 flow at all with such a fall, but it
 does flow and it carries with it vast
 quantities of silt. Millions upon mil-
 lions of tons of mud are taken down
 by it every day into the Atlantic. Tree
 trunks and bits of vegetation which
 grow only in the Peruvian Andes
 have been seen floating in the ocean
 four hundred miles east of the mouth
 of the Amazon, and the waters are
 said to be stained as far as six hun-
 dred miles from the mouth.

Here the color of the water is yellow. It is about as thick as pea soup, and I can see not only trees and grass floating by me, but great beds of vegetation, floating islands, which have been torn from the uplands and are being carried down to the sea. Some of these islands cover as much as an acre. They rise and fall in waves as our steamer goes by them. Now and then they catch on snags near the shore and wait there for the floods or heavy wind to carry them off.

The greater part of the Amazon valley was made up by the mud brought down by the river. Geologists say that there was originally a wide strait here joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. South America then consisted of two divisions, the highlands of Venezuela and the Guianas on the north and the great island of Brazil on the south. Then the Andes were thrown up out of the sea at the west. The bottom of the Amazon valley was raised, the waters of the ocean rolled back and this great Amazon plain was formed.

During the centuries since then the waters have been rolling down through it to the Atlantic, loaded with mud. The city of Pará stands on land made of this mud, and from it the great island of Marajó has been built up.

Every year there are floods which turn this region into a vast inland sea. When the water subsides quantities of mud have been left, and thus year by year the delta of the Amazon has been formed.

The delta of the Amazon is more wonderful than Holland in its waterways. I saw something of it when I passed about the southern side of the island of Marajó and sailed through the narrow channel into the main body of the Amazon on my way up the river. The land here is cut up by natural canals forming vast islands of various shapes separated by narrow streams of water, which are walled with the wonders of tropical vegetation. I have seen most of the great rivers of the world, but nowhere else anything like this. Let me give you some notes which I made sitting in the prow of the steamer as we passed through.

We are now in the great delta of the Amazon. We have left the running channel, where the river rolls along in yellow waves on its turbid course, and are floating through canals, where the water is as smooth as burnished steel, but where by the setting sun it has changed to copper and to gold. On all sides of us are islands, which seem to float on this copper sea, masses of rich, dark navy blue and gorgeous green. Our steamer is passing between walls of blue, walls of emerald plush a hundred feet high, which, cut by other canals similarly wooded, make it seem as though we were traveling through one of nature's great cities. It is a fairy city of the Amazon—a city not built by hands, a city populated by monkeys, jaguars, parrots and butterflies. It is the haunt of the crocodile, which here grows to its greatest size. It is the home of the orchid and the palm, of the India rubber tree, and of countless other tropical plants, which would each be a rarity in the botanical gardens of Europe.

Take a look at the trees. What a variety of palms. Some of them are only as big around as your arm, but they are as tall as a six-story house, extending from ground to the top without branches, and ending in a great tassel of leaves. There are others which sprout out in great bunches from the ground. There are palms loaded with coconuts, each nut in its green husk as big as a foot ball. There are palms which branch out like fans, and there are royal palms a hundred feet tall which tower high above the smaller varieties.

But the most striking trees of the Amazon are not the palm trees. We look in vain for a forest of palms. Palms grow among the other trees of

the woods, and you seldom see many palms close together. The other forest trees in the distance look much like our trees at home.

When you get close to the shore, however, you see the trees are matted together with vines. The bark of many of them is silver gray, and long creepers hang down from their branches to the ground, so that it would be almost impossible to make your way through without the aid of an ax.

Some of the trees are enormous. The one which bears the Brazil nut towers high above the rest of the forest. It has a foliage of rich, dark green, and this extends out in the shape of a great hill or mound of green away up there in the air. The Brazil nuts are like walnuts, only each nut is about twice as big as a base ball. It has a great husk upon it, and inside of it there are from fifteen to twenty of the Brazil nuts of commerce.

Some of the Amazon trees are covered with flowers. Over there at the right there is a hay stack of violets poised up there on the top of that trunk, sixty feet high. Further over you may see a tree whose blossoms look just like buttercups. Build if you can in the eye of your mind a stack of buttercups as big as a circus tent away up in the air surrounded by green, and you have the effect.

The most beautiful things, however, are the little things, the orchids which cling to the dead branches, the fern trees and plants which have leaves dusted with silver and copper and gold.

I have seen but few people on my way up the Amazon. Pará, at the mouth, is the metropolis of the whole region. It has 100,000 population and is a big business center. Obydos has about 500 people, although it is put down in the books as much larger. There are a few other scattering towns, such as Santarem and Porte Alegre, but none have many people.

Along the banks you see here and there cut out of the woods a clearing just about big enough for a hut and a garden. The hut is made of poles and palm leaves, and the garden consists of a few banana plants, an orange tree or so and some palm trees. The huts are thatched with palm leaves. They are so rude that the wind whistles through them and the roof merely serves to keep out the rain and the sun.

They are built close to the edge of the river. Naked babies play on the shore in front of them, and bare-footed men and women, many of whom are mulattoes or negroes, stand and look at the steamer as it goes by. The most of these people are rubber hunters, a few own cacao orchards, but all seem to be thriftless and poverty stricken.

Many of the people can live in their huts only a part of the year. They have to go to the higher lands during the floods. The Amazon valley is the rainiest region in the world. It is estimated that a million and a half cubic feet of rain falls upon it every day the year through. This is an average of seventy-two inches of rain per annum. In other words, if the water lay where it fell, the whole valley would be covered with rain so deep that it would hide the crown of the average man.

In many parts of the valley it rains every day. In Pará I had to make my appointments to call after the usual afternoon shower, and here further up the Amazon the air is full of moisture and mist. Everything is rusty. My knife has rusted in my pocket, I have to keep my revolver well oiled, and if I leave my gun loaded over night it is sometimes so damp that it will not go off in the morning. My camera is freckled with rust, and my typewriter looks as though it came from a junk shop.

The greatest rains are in our winter. In November and February

the Amazon rises from thirty to fifty feet above its usual level. At this time a vast part of the valley is flooded, and thousands of square miles are covered with water for months. Many of the islands are submerged. The water flows out and in among the tops of trees, and the valley for a thousand miles and more is a vast inland sea from 15 to 100 miles wide.

As you go up the river you see here and there long stretches of meadows which are made by these floods. The trees will not grow upon the lands where the water lies for months. The result is the pasture fields of the Amazon, which are indeed vast in extent. I have seen many herds of cattle on my way here, and I am told that there are thousands pastured on the island of Marajó.

The people of the Amazon rely entirely upon boats for getting about. Every hut we have passed has had two or three boats tied to its wharf. Some were dugout canoes, others were flatboats, and at one or two large houses we saw steau launches. Some of the rowboats are painted in bright colors, and not a few have canopies or covers over them, under which their owners can crawl to keep out of the sun.

As we passed the huts the people usually ran out of them and dragged the boats up on the banks. Sometimes they jumped into their boats and towed them out from the land to prevent the waves made by the steamer from overturning them and filling them with water.

There are no roads in these Amazon forests. The only paths are those which go from one rubber tree to another. These are too rough and winding for the people to use in the way of travel, and they lead to no particular place. The only roads are the streams. The people go visiting in boats. They carry their cacao and rubber to market in boats, relying entirely upon this method of getting from one place to another.

We made quite a stop at Obydos coming up the river. The Amazon here is narrowed to a channel a little more than a mile wide. Through

this trough the immense body of the Amazon sweeps with great force. The river is about 240 feet deep, and it goes so fast that in stopping we could not rely upon the ship's anchor, but also had a cable tied from the boat to the bank. As soon as this was done men in canoes came out to the steamer, and upon one of these I went ashore.

The town is a little collection of one-story houses, cut out of the woods. It was as hot as Tophet and dreary to an extreme. It relies upon the rubber trade of the river and its cacao plantations. It has a factory in which chocolate is made, and the peddlers brought tins of chocolate on board to sell.

Above Obydos there are many cacao orchards. They line the banks of the Amazon for miles. The trees look much like lilac bushes. They are from fifteen to thirty feet high and branch up in sprouts from the bottom. They have gnarly branches and the leaves and fruit sprout directly from the limbs. The fruit, when ripe, is of an orange hue streaked with red. It is the shape of a squash or very large lemon. It has a thick shell and inside this there are many seeds enveloped in a soft pulp. The seeds are the cacao beans of commerce. They have black hearts full of oil. When ground the hearts make the chocolate and the shells of the seeds form what we call cocoa.

The orchards here are very poorly cared for. The most of them are old, and although there is plenty of ground for new trees very few are planted. Still the business pays well. The trees begin to yield fruit three years after they are set out, and it is said they will continue to bear for fifty years. Two crops a year are gathered and the only cultivation necessary is to keep down the weeds.

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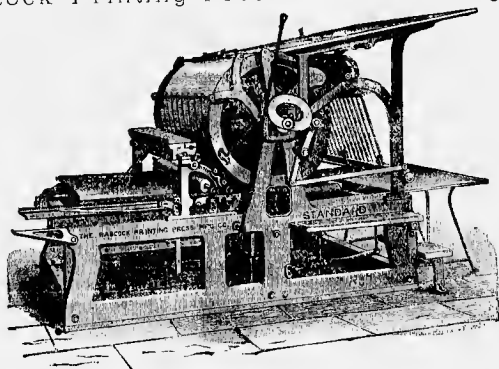
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The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY. GEORGE SCHNAIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken over the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to emigrants and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice versa. References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto Bastos & Co., No. 12 Rua de S. Paulo, Montevideo, U. S. A., 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Telegr. Address: — Georges, Theresopolis.

HYMN FOR THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Behold us, Lord, Thy burden'd folk!
Our ploughshares rust, our fallows wait;
Our toil goes up in bitter smoke
To fashion sword and armor-plate.
Our hosts increase, we know not why;
Our terrors grow; we gaze and bark;
The realms are tinder, quick and dry,
That waits the wind and spark.

The gospel of Thy tender Name
Was Peace to fold the happy earth;
Lo, Christians make it sword and flame,
A trail of pestilence and death.
It bids the yelping jackals crowd.
The gray wolves gather, fierce and fleet;
The storm of carrion wings is loud
Behind Thy gentle feet.

A cloud is dark upon our eyes;
Our ears are dull, our hearts are weak;
And clanging jealousies arise
To drown the word that Thou dost speak.
We sink our lives in narrow greed;
We lock our souls in sordid care;
Oh, let our dumbness rise and plead,
And make our pain a prayer.

Unwind, O Lord, the crimson thread
Blind hate has woven through the years;
Let earth forget the armies' tread.
The seas no more be salt with tears.
This council of the weary lands
Enlighten; let Thy star increase,
And lead us till our groping hands
Have touch'd the Father's Peace.

FREDERICK LANGRIDGE.

New York, May, 1899.

Thy will be done, O Lord! we fail:
Our hearts are faint; our hands are weak;
Do what we may, our fears avail
And check the good Thy children seek.
The greed of power, the pride of race,
The hatreds born of jealous fears,
Revenge and hate stand face to face
And spurn our hopes and tears.

Our people, Lord, trust not Thy word;
Our rulers, Lord, know not Thy will;
So must we wait, with prayers unceasing,
And hear the chains that gall and kill.
Some day, perchance, our thrones shall show
The pure white trappings of Thy love;
And then, O Lord, shall all men know
The Father's Peace above.

A. J. LAMOREUX.

Rio de Janeiro, August, 1899.

CINDERELLA UP TO DATE.

A ROMANCE OF FICINA.

Prince Michael of Polkavia is a charming young man. His territory is one of the small independent states of the Balkan Peninsula; but you will search in vain for it upon the maps, even those war maps which make a strategical point of every mole-hill. He is *bon prince*, and lets his subjects do pretty much as they like, while he amuses himself in the pleasure resorts and the capitals of Europe, with a run now and then to Cairo or Constantinople. Indeed, I do not believe that his diversions are very reprehensible; there is in him a strong dose of idealism which restrains him from vulgar escapades.

The prince has hazel eyes that are rather dreamy; soft blond hair; and a waist slender, like that of a young girl; his manners are delightfully easy, with a childlike frankness which may be the last touch of his diplomatic training. Now and then a fine smile illumines the small red mouth under his carefully pointed and waxed mustache. One has heard women, by no means school-girls, declare that they became fond of Prince Michael from the moment when he was presented, and, standing before them, clicked together the high heels of his varnished boots, and executed a bow which, while wholly modern, yet appeared to include the antique homage

of the days of the minuet, even of the times of medieval chivalry. Moreover, it is said that the prince does not lack courage, is a fearless rider, and very expert as a swordsman. He also speaks fluently at least half a dozen languages.

Is Prince Michael then perfection? Alas! the justice of contemporary biography is obliged to admit that this pearl has a flaw: Prince Michael is deeply tinged with romanticism, a quality with which this end of the century does not know what to do. In the mingled races of the Balkan are strangely assorted characteristics, which set off one another by force of contrast. Prince Michael knows his Paris, his Vienna, his St. Petersburg, and one fears that he is not unaware of his Monte Carlo; but he is dominated by a fixed idea, incredibly fantastic, which has hindered him in the choice of a bride; he adores nothing so much as small, even microscopic feet. And of all the demoiselles of high descent and of fortune who were proposed for him in court circles not one had the sort of feet at which he could prostrate himself and sigh as he would have wished to do.

Not devoid of a smattering of the classics and gifted with a very pretty taste in composition, Prince Michael is author of a brochure on the comparative mythology of the famous nursery tale of Cinderella and the Greek legend of Rhodope. A copy of this treatise, elegantly printed between slip covers of blue-and-silver brocade, is a graceful gift to such acquaintances as the prince chooses to admit to a certain degree of friendship. He was so good as to present one of them to me because after the incident was closed I told him—

But instead this is the beginning of the anecdote. It all happened in the city of Catania and upon Mount Etna, whose majestic gloom ought to have been an effectual rebuke to so much frivolity.

At the table d'hôte of the Albergo Orientale the prince had begun an acquaintance with our small party—one of those passing relations of tourists without consequences. It amused Prince Michael, and he vowed that it was instructive to get the American ideas upon things. "You of the United States have a point of view rather original perhaps, but full of good sense," he opined.

After a few days one had heard all the theories and some judicious selections from the experiences of this young man, who by grace of what Latin blood was in his veins had preserved a curious naïveté of mind. One was shown the photographs of his august dowager mama and of the princesses Wanda and Helena, his sisters. It seems to me that they traced their lineage back to Charlemagne; undoubtedly the young ladies, who were pictured in the short skirts of the peasant costume of Polkavia, inherited from the Emperor's mother, the famous Bertha Broadfoot. Hence, perhaps, the prejudice of their brother in favor of tiny feet. In showing the photographs, indeed, Prince Michael betrayed some regret.

"It must be avowed," said he, shaking his head sadly, "that my sisters have *les pieds énormes*."

You can judge of the sensation experienced one morning by this enthusiast when, as he passed along the corridor of the floor where he lodged, he beheld in front of a closed door the prettiest, the most microscopic pair of shoes that had ever rejoiced his eyes. They were of russet-colored Russian leather, charmingly polished, waiting to be taken into that chamber whenever the indolent little feet of their mistress should be ready to put them on.

"I may have committed an indiscretion," the prince told me quite gravely. "I confess that I could not refrain from lifting one of those shoes in order to examine it. It was miraculously small, numbered 1 1/2 of

exquisite proportions, not distorted anywhere by the slightest irregularity of the enchanting foot that it is privileged to contain. *J'en suis fou!*" he concluded.

"An amiable madness, prince," said I.

"I ought to be chained; I certainly shall commit some folly."

"The greatest folly might be to enchain yourself."

"That is very true, madame."

When finally the owner of the famous shoes appeared one was ready to believe that the prince really might do many a thing more foolish than to make her his princess. She was American—precisely, from New York. Her name was Angelica Van Doren; she was accompanied by her mama, who chaperoned her very conscientiously, although it was evident that the strict system of surveillance was entirely by will of the daughter. Sometimes it seemed as if the elder woman saw little use in so much watchfulness, and would not have disliked a brief vacation in which she might take naps, read novels, and rest her weary feet and mind from sight-seeing; but there is nothing so correct, so inexorable, as a modern girl who brings herself up well, and, incidentally, also her mother.

And truly Miss Van Doren was a nice girl, which in her case means amiable, gay, unaffected, self-possessed, with a reserve fund of common sense to draw upon when occasion should require. We all liked the Van Dorens, and as to the prince, it was quite his own affair. One had no disposition to make or to mar an international alliance. In fact, barring that weak fiber of romanticism, Prince Michael of Polkavia was, and no doubt is, abundantly able to take care of himself.

Every morning those delicious russet shoes stood sentinel before the door of the sleeping Miss Angelica. At a quarter past nine her maid carried them in to meet their happy destiny, to be trodden by her perfect feet. By the way,—and we thought it very nice of her,—Miss Angelica never made any display of her foot; she wore her gowms, indeed, rather long in the skirt, and took none of the careless and ungraceful attitudes which are affected by some women, crossing one ankle over the other. She appeared as nearly unaware of her charms as could possibly be expected of one so very, very pretty. For she was really beautiful, in the rather fragile, high-strung, finely modeled type of American. Her nose was a little masterpiece in ivory; her hair was chestnut, inclined to multitudinous curls; her eyes were violet blue, very large and darkly fringed; her hands were not particularly small, but were daintily rounded, with pink nails. Her voice, alas! had certain wiry vibrations when raised, but even these were not wholly unmusical; and her costumes were innumerable and admirable, authentic creations of Doucet, Paquin, and the others.

Prince Michael complained to me of the adorable modesty which caused Miss Angelica to be chary of the view of her feet. "Always veiled in the discreet shadow of her skirts," said he. "Once, indeed, in descending a stairway one foot was visible as far as the instep. But—will you credit me?—I, from respect for the chaste sentiments of the young girl, averted my gaze. I remained deprived of the sight, but I am content with myself."

Now was there ever anything finer in the days of chivalry than this abnegation of the excellence prince?

It was impossible to judge whether Miss Angelica took the devotion of Prince Michael seriously. American girls are so accustomed to openly expressed admiration and to "attentions without intentions" that the compassed and rather formal homage of the prince might very well have failed to explain itself to her. At all events, she was quite at ease and companion-

able with him, precisely as with a young man of her set in New York. She had a very agreeable manner, independent, yet free from pertness; and this republican geniality of hers greatly attracted Prince Michael.

"I foresee, madame," he told me, "that I shall kneel at her feet."

"Always her feet, prince! You say nothing of her face or of her heart."

He looked misunderstood. "You know that the foot of a fairy is my ideal," he answered quite simply. For several days it had rained; the winds swept back and forth through the Straits of Messina, storming, and the heavens above wept to see them so quarrelsome. Hence our excursion upon Etna had been postponed (a party of a dozen persons had been arranged), and what with the weather, added to a two days' headache of Mrs. Van Doren and some minor obstacles which are now lost in the perspective of time, it seemed as if that adjournment were to be *sine die*.

Finally, however, there came a brilliant day when the sea sparkled like a bespangled dancer, the winds were mild and perfumed, and Etna waved invitingly its pennon of smoke. So we all set forth. It should have been premised that this was the final day of the sojourn of the Van Dorens; they were to go that evening to Messina, whence they would sail for Naples to meet there the husband of the one, the father of the other, lady. Prince Michael had alleged that a sudden crisis in affairs of state imperatively recalled him to his little capital and his court, like that of opera bouffe; so that, with permission of Mme. Van Doren, he also would embark on the same steamer, and hoped that he might be able to be of use to them as a courier. Certainly there was nothing to be said against a monarch's returning to his own principality, and no doubt they were glad of his escort; anybody would have been, for he was very agreeable, and, as has been said, *bon prince* to the ends of his finger-nails. So the monumental pile of the Van Doren boxes and the much lesser luggage of the prince were transported to the railroad station. The travelers took with them in the carriages that bore them up Etna small bags containing, doubtless, jewels and valuables, as well as the toilet articles necessary before they could rejoin their effects.

The scenery of Etna is of an indescribably tragic beauty: the fantastic shapes of the lava, long since extinct; the steeply climbing terraces planted with vines the fruit of which draws fiery juices from the soil; the clumps of Indian fig and of euphorbia; the olive-trees contorted by the pressure of the incandescent floods that have invaded them; the roads as if made of beaten coal-dust; the villages of somber stone; the people with their jetty eyeballs and grave faces—all are unlike those of any other region. The consciousness of tremendous imprisoned forces that at any moment may break out appears to have molded the nature of the dwellers on Etna.

Up this sinister way, however, we all went gaily enough, and nobody was so absorbed in the landscape as to be unable to glance now and then at the prince and Miss Angelica, whose romance was visibly progressing. He sat in the carriage with the Van Dorens, his back to the horses, and vis-à-vis with the mama as well as with the daughter, yet one would wager that Miss Angelica caught many expressive looks of which her mother was unaware; or perhaps not, because the prince was very scrupulous in his behavior, and may have thought it correct to include the chaperon in all his *villades*.

In due time we reached the picturesque little inn of Nicolosi, where lunch has been previously ordered. The men of the party strolled to and fro on the road, smoking cigars and discussing the merits of the donkeys

provided for our further ascent of the mountain as far as the sources of the lava of 1669. The women rested in the dining-room of the tavern, and examined the albums in which tourists record their names and impressions, some of the latter absurdly petty in presence of the vast and heaven-defying heights of Etna. The lunch was very gay; afterwards the party, some mounted on donkeys, others afoot, undertook the climb to the craters of the Monti Rossi. The soil is rough and loose, with sand and scoria; but we attained the Altarelli where a few years ago the lava stream parted as by miracle for the safety of the town of Nicolosi. There it was decided to let the patient little donkeys repose awhile, and everybody began to ramble about, gathering bits of lava and the black crystals called lapilli.

When of a sudden the clouds, which had withdrawn themselves only for an ambush, came wheeling over, and discharged a great volley of rain. There was a general scramble; the party hurried back as it could to the inn of Nicolosi; there fires were made in great braziers, and the good women of the house aided the ladies to dry themselves, while the host and his boys solicitously groomed the masculine contingent of tourists.

In half an hour we all joined forces in the dining-room, where some hot wine was set upon the table as a preventive of colds and as a cordial for the long drive back to the city. Most of us had found our russet shoes puckered to impossible shapes and sizes by the thorough wetting which they had undergone; but the application of oil had succeeded in restoring them to use, if not to beauty—all but the shoes of Miss Angelica, which, unluckily set too near the kitchen fire, were so scorched that their ruin was utter, and smelled to heaven—which knows that the fumes of singed leather have little in common with the odor of roses!

The rest of us hobbled more or less in our half-spoiled footwear, while Miss Angelica walked—fortunately, without heels her gown hung longer than ever—with the flat-footed patting of stocking-feet. But no doubt to the devoted prince even in that sort of gait the true goddess was manifest.

A wave of crimson swept over the face of Prince Michael as she entered the room (one must remember that he was a tenderly chivalrous creature). Miss Angelica, however, was as cool and fair as—well, as the weather, which, having played its ugly trick, was now serene and complacent, like a child after a crisis of naughtiness.

Why the prince had blushed was soon very evident. He quitted the room, and a moment later returned, bringing in his hands his bag, from which he took out a small pair of Oxford ties—not at all those which were ruined, and which, by the way, were of patent leather, but instead the shoes, the russet shoes, the divine, diminutive shoes of Cinderella, of Rhodope, of Miss Angelica Van Doren. This dear prince was radiant, though somewhat shamefaced.

"Behold!" he said. "I hope that you will pardon my theft for the sake of—ah, well, for the moment let us say for the sake of the opportune appearance of a pair of dry shoes. It is the rain of heaven that has ruined the sandals of Rhodope; the ashes of Etna alone were poetic enough to cling to the slipper of Mlle. Cinderella. This morning, I confess it,—after the luggage of Mme. and of Miss Angelica had been carried away, I saw these adorable shoes left, neglected, forgotten, near her door. I took them as a souvenir; that was my happiness. Now at need I restore them; this is my duty. Will you permit me, Mme. Van Doren, to place them upon the charming feet of your daughter? That shall be my reward."

The married men of the party here got glances from their respective wives

"Believe me, it will. This is only one of a thousand little flirtations, on the part of Miss Angelica." (For I perceived that he was generously

an English passenger shouted out to a friend, «Au reservoir.» To this the man, with equal knowledge of any language but his own, responded, «Tanks.»

"Yes," returned the visiting scribbler, "a great humorist."

theory that justice should be pro-
cheap? Cheap it undoubtedly is, in
other signification.—*Buenos Aires F.*

THE stamp-tax is one of the most onerous and extortionate of all our methods of taxation. In legal matters it is such as to make justice almost impossible to the poor and exceedingly dear to all. If a witness is wanted, from Barracas, for instance, a solicitude must be presented on stamped paper, then another of \$2 to have it made formal, another to have it sent, another to have the citation signed, another for the question proposed, and yet another for the answer given. All this for a matter of two minutes' testimony from one who may be waiting at the court-house door, but whose legal domicile may be just out of the city limits. This is but an illustration of what takes place at every step of legal proceedings, in which each sheet of paper costs a dollar, in which each sheet of paper costs a dollar. How does this sort of thing harmonize with our boasted cheap justice? Cheap it undoubtedly is, but in another signification.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

"Yes," returned the visiting scribe, "or great humorist."

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Solicits a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15th, 1899.

As we were going to press last week the Argentine squadron had already anchored in this harbor and President Julio Roca was receiving the acclamations of the people of this city. The streets had been brilliantly decorated, the day declared a holiday, and masses of expectant people crowded the streets all along the route between the marine arsenal, where he landed, to the Cattete palace, where he was to be entertained. The cordiality of his reception must have been highly pleasing to the Argentine President, for he had ventured much in thus going outside of precedent by leaving his own country in this manner to visit the executive of a neighboring state. Although the relations between the two countries have long been friendly, they have not been exactly cordial. Their commercial relations have been comparatively restricted, there have been frequent periods of friction caused by harsh quarantine regulations, and there has been so little visiting between the citizens of the two countries that they really have had very little opportunity to become thoroughly well acquainted with each other. Upon whom rests the blame for all this, it is needless and untimely to discuss. Suffice it to say, that the growing importance of Brazil as a market for their surplus products has opened the eyes of the Argentines to the advantage of cultivating friendlier relations with their next-door neighbor, and they have therefore taken the initiative in this interchange of courtesies. And we are glad to note that Brazilians are meeting these neighborly advances with neighborly frankness and enthusiasm. Should liberal commercial treaties follow at once, it will be no more than what we have a right to expect from the cordiality now reigning between the two countries. President Roca has certainly shown rare judgment in his measures for establishing good relations with his neighbors, and it may be said that he now holds in own hands the threads of policy from which the fabric of their national destinies is to be woven.

As for the alliance of the four republics, of which so much has been said, we see no reason to modify what we have already said on the subject. A defensive alliance against the United States would be a serious mistake, as there is no occasion for it, and it would lead only to ill-feeling. Still further, it would avail nothing were the United States really entertaining the ambitious designs credited to the people of that country. The alliance would serve as a pretext for interference, and it would be hopelessly weak as against the wealth and fighting strength of the Anglo-Saxon republic. But, as we have said, the American people have no such sinister design against the people of South America, and they are animated only by a sincere desire to cultivate friendly relations with their neighbors. As for

an alliance on the lines which we discussed in a previous issue—an alliance for commercial purpose, for arbitration, and for mutual disarmament—there is no reason why it should not be carried out. An agreement to submit all controversies to arbitration would remove the necessity for maintaining a large armed force in each country. An agreement to disarm, which would be a logical sequence of arbitration, would greatly reduce expenditures and enable all these countries to improve their financial position and to devote their resources to industrial and commercial purposes. And an agreement to exchange their products on better terms would help to build up a larger and more profitable trade, and would, in our opinion, be mutually and greatly beneficial. In all probability the Americans would not care to see such a *zollverein* between these four South American republics, because it would be detrimental to their commercial interests in this part of the world. But what could they say? It will be no more than a copy of their own policy of protection and of favoring commercial treaties, and they can not complain when other nations follow the example. But if it will be advantageous to these four republics, as we believe it will be, no one can justly blame them for entering into closer commercial relations through the medium of such treaties. They could largely reduce expenditures by adopting free-trade between themselves, and at the same time increase their own productions. And it would be sound policy for them to do this, and there can be no valid objection from other nations to their doing it. We are looking at the problem, it should be said, from a local standpoint, and not from that of foreign commercial men whose interests we represent. We fully recognize the fact that a nation not only has the natural right to consult its own interests and advantage first in such matters, but that it is its duty to do so. And if closer commercial relations between Brazil, Argentina and Chili are mutually advantageous, then there is no escape from the conclusion that they are doing right in promoting such relations. Beyond all this, there is another phase to the question which ought not to be overlooked. If these four countries can unite in the manner indicated, and can devote their whole energies to industrial and commercial development, the whole world will really gain by it. Wars are destructive and military establishments are wasteful. If the wealth and human energy devoted to these purposes can be turned to beneficent pursuits, civilization throughout the whole world will gain by it, and every commercial nation must share in the benefits.

THE denials at Buenos Aires, to all appearances, are very much of the same character of those sent out from Rio de Janeiro. Reuter's agent says the report is absurd and has no foundation, and yet it is the general subject of conversation, even among congressmen, and in official circles. One of the prominent dailies welcomes our visitor with a poem in which the projected alliance against the United States is warmly advocated, and it must have been seen by Reuter's agent before he cabled his denial. Of course all this is based on what may be called unofficial information. No one accuses either President or openly advocating such an alliance, but it is curious that their intimate friends believe that such a scheme is under consideration. And curiously enough we are now hearing it said President Campos Salles will make his return visit just as the *Times* correspondent said he would. Must we believe this a coincidence?

It is worthy of record that one of the first telegrams to state that the object of President Roca's visit to Rio de Janeiro is to negotiate an alliance against foreign intervention, was sent to the New York *Herald* on July 6th. The dispatch attracted little attention because the United States was not named, the alliance being to guard against "any foreign intervention in this part of South America." The telegram to the *Times* on the preceding day was more specific, and it was this dispatch which aroused comment. It must be admitted, we think, that something must have been said in Buenos Aires to warrant the sending of these two dispatches. The *Times* correspondent was not likely to send false news of this character, and the *Herald* correspondent was not likely to drop on the same story if there was no foundation for it.

PRESIDENT ROCA'S VISIT.

The long-talked-of visit of the President of the Argentine republic to Brazil became a fact accomplished on Tuesday last amidst a perfect roar of guns. The second division of the Brazilian fleet had put to sea at 8 o'clock in the morning to meet the Argentine warships that were bringing General Roca and his intimates and suite. The visitors were discovered between the Redonda and Ilheus islands, and the first salutes were exchanged. At 1 p. m. the combined squadrons entered port and ships and forts exchanged ammunition saluting this, that and the other regardless of expense. President Campos Salles sent his staff off in a galley from the *Riachuelo* to welcome the august visitor and bring him to the said *Riachuelo*. On his arrival, the two Presidents shook hands. Then they went down to the admiral's cabin and had a most cordial conversation together before the ministers were called in and presented. The staffs of the two Presidents were then introduced to the chiefs of staff and to one another, and fraternized at once. Everything went as merry as a marriage bell, or a multitude of marriage bells. Then President Roca was brought on shore to the marine arsenal and some more people were presented to him and his staff. Hand-shaking was the order of the day, and possibly there were embraces and back-smitings thrown in without extra expense, that escaped the Brazilian reporters who chronicled step by step every movement made by hosts and guests, with everyone's full titles at full length. Before getting into the carriages that were to take them through the best streets of the city and keep them out of the unsightly ones, the two Presidents were showered with the petals of beautiful flowers, and any that were over were given with enthusiastic handshakes to their official followers, by ladies in the most brilliant attire. The narrow streets were thronged of course as the procession of the Presidents passed, and the atmosphere reverberated with the music of the Argentine and Brazilian anthems. The decorations along the route by which the presidential party passed were of the most tawdry description—a Venetian mast here and there, now in the blue and white of Argentina, now in the green and yellow of Brazil, with scrippny banners of the two nations attached, without any display of flags across the streets except in a few cases. At 3 o'clock the palace in the Rua do Cattete was reached when President Campos Salles told President Roca that the latter was now in his own house, shook his hand again, and left him to be shown where he could wash his hands. Half an hour later all the Brazilian ministers who had not been presented before were introduced and handshaking and complimentary speeches went on for another quarter of an hour. Then President Roca went to a well-earned *siesta* while the waiters laid the table in the *salão nobre* for the banquet in the evening.

After the champagne, Campos Salles welcomed Roca to Brazil in a Portuguese toast, and Roca told him in Spanish that he was much obliged, because he had served as a youngster as an ally of Brazil in the Paraguayan war and felt that entitled Brazil to rever him and for him to like Brazilians. The banquet did not break up until after midnight. Next day General Roca did not put in an appearance until 10 o'clock when he had a long interview with Dr. Gorostaga, his minister here, who took him to see the lodgings of his staff in Laranjeiras. After breakfast in the Cattete palace, which lasted from 12 o'clock until 1 p. m., the august visitor had an hour to himself, but from 2 p. m. until 4 p. m. he was occupied in receiving visits from everyone who had not visited him before, from pressmen to Brazilian ministers. What he said to the ministers is not recorded, but when he spoke to the journalists he did so in inspired phrases (*em inspiradas phrases*), thanking them for the words of sympathy and friendship with which they had received him. Who or what inspired those phrases, or what the inspired phrases were, we have not heard. We would like to know.

There was a ball in the evening which lasted until the wee sma' hours o' th' morn, if half past three counts as such. General Roca danced with the daughter of President Campos Salles and others.

On Thursday, the illustrious guest was trotted up the Corcovado and enjoyed the beautiful view, and said so, as thousands of other officials and non-officials have had to say. He went to the opera house in the evening and was said to have enjoyed himself. General Roca was in his element on Friday when he had to review all the available Brazilian troops in Rio who could be provided with best clothes, rifles and bayonets. All the troops who could not be so furnished mixed with the ordinary crowd and saw their brethren go through their paces. We did not see the review for reasons sufficient to ourselves. We stopped at home and wondered whether General Roca, who knows something of reviews, made any remarks to himself complimentary of the national guards on the Páteo de Julio. Afterwards there was a banquet somewhere or another, and if our readers want to know who was there, and what some of the ladies wore they should read the local papers of Saturday last. Our additional space is all too small to chronicle at second hand how Mrs. This and Mrs. That were toggled. On Saturday, General Roca went to Petropolis, accompanied by his ministers and staff. He came back at night dead tired. He had had a breakfast with all the Petropolitan folk who were admitted to see him. On Sunday neither of the two Presidents went to mass as far as the publish-

ed reports went, although they are the heads of two catholic nations who should show a good example to their people. They were both the recipients of pious addresses before breakfast, and the afternoon was occupied by a series of interviews and handshakings. The various confraternities defiled before the presidential palaces during the morning, and the largest factories in Rio and the neighborhood sent their workmen to parade before the palace. The finest turn-out was that of the Bangü factory which sent every one of their employes capable of bearing flags into Rio to parade the streets all day. They retired home even more tired than General Roca.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

One of my early excursions up the Corcovado, I remember, was made under what were decidedly novel conditions to me. Coming from a comparatively level country, I was inexperienced in phenomena which mountain bred people might consider commonplace. But it was something wholly new in my experience, and the impression received has never been effaced. There was a small party of us—some of them new arrivals in Rio—and we started out on a day which resembled an April day at home. There were heavy masses of clouds coming up at intervals, but the weather-wise among us said it would be a splendid day for climbing, for the clouds would keep off the sun and the breeze would keep us cool. So up we went.

And sure enough, it was singularly cool and pleasant for a mountain climb in the tropics. We called on some friends in Rua Indiana, Laranjeiras, before beginning the ascent, and from there took a well made road which has since been closed by a factory, direct up to the Aqueeduct road. From that point along the old aqueduct to the *caixa d'agua*, our walk was on a level and, as old residents well remember, was over one of the most picturesque and charming roads ever fashioned by human hands. It was always shaded, the walls of the old aqueduct were covered with lovely maiden-hair ferns, and the glimpses through the foliage of Laranjeiras and the distant harbor entrance were entrancingly lovely. The electric tramway company had not come to usurp the road and cut down the trees, nor had the philistine appeared to scrape the ferns off the old walls, both of which have since happened. And there were no hotels and restaurants about in those days to mar the privacy of so lovely a spot. We had the whole road to ourselves, and I remember we even annexed the aqueduct path also whenever some rare bit of fern or foliage tempted us from the level road.

Before we had finished this part of our journey, the clouds settled down and there was a slight sprinkling of rain. We still believed in the fortunes of April, however, and confidently expected a clear day when we reached the summit, so on we pressed.

A little beyond the *caixa d'agua* we left the Aqueeduct road, and then began the serious task of climbing the Corcovado. And the higher we climbed, the darker became the day. Clouds of mist were dashed into our faces, and sometimes it looked as though flecks of cloud had become entangled in the interlaced branches of the trees and were streaming out like pennants of fleecy cotton in a strong wind. It was a pretty sight, but in the sheltered recesses of the old road we saw but a small part of what merry old April had in store for us.

When we at last reached the open exposed peak, we found ourselves literally in and above the clouds. It was an ocean of boiling, surging mist. It flowed over the wooded shoulders of the mountain below us like the surf of a rapidly incoming tide; huge walls of misty spray rose up and dashed against us; great billows of it were rising and falling all about us. We stood on a sharp peak of dark wet rock in this ocean of mist, as

though it were an island in mid ocean in a storm, and there was absolutely nothing to be seen about us but the fantastic and threatening billows of mist. Even the path down led into the misty sea, and it was not at all difficult to imagine that our escape had been cut off.

It was the first time I had ever been above the clouds on a stormy day, and the novelty of it was more than worth the journey as well as ample compensation for the disappointment of having the magnificent view concealed from us. I have seen from the *alto da serra* of Petropolis the whole bay and its surrounding country covered with a dense layer of fog, like a great snow-field, and I have seen cloud masses lazily floating below me in the sun—but I have never again been in the midst of the clouds in a storm, to see them dashing against the peak on which I stood, or pouring over it in irresistible billows, like an angry sea beating against a rocky shore.

We of course were not drowned by our plunge into the clouds on our return, but we came out of it wet and bedraggled, and as happy as healthy people should be after such an experience. And if the other members of our little party, which is now pretty well scattered, remember the excursion with as much pleasure as I do, the profit has been immeasurably great in comparison to our small expenditure of exertion and our slight sense of discomfort.

Then there is that lovely walk along the upper aqueduct to the Devil's Bridge—a genuine "lovers' lane" in the almost unbroken forest, a broad well-kept path 1500 feet above the sea level, with the ancient water conduit on one side and the precipitous fall of the mountain on the other, with interlaced branches overhead and palms, orchids, ferns and I know not what on either side, and with glimpses of ocean, and islands, and long sandy beaches, and hills and straggling bits of the city, caught from time to time through the branches. It is a spot so lovely that were it near an European capital it would be celebrated in song and story, and it would be the parade-ground of every resident and traveller who had an hour to spend away from the noisy, dusty street. It was worth the climb up the mountain side in the good old days, and it is surely worth the comparatively slight exertion of riding up to it now, for it is one of nature's choicest haunts, a masterpiece of beauty.

It is a mystery to me that Brazilians take so little interest in the place, for in my little days here it was rare indeed to see one in these out-of-the-way places. Perhaps familiarity with the grand panorama spread out before them, renders them insensible to these nooks and corners, for it seems incredible that they should be wholly blind to their attractions. Then, too, they are constitutionally averse to much physical exertion, and never walk when it is possible to find a tramcar to carry them. I have met hundreds of happy excursionists out in the mountains and gardens in my time, but they were almost exclusively foreigners—French, German, English, American,—and almost exclusively, also, of North European extraction. Why is it? I have found the French everywhere and they are the most enthusiastic picknickers of my acquaintance—so it can not be a peculiarity of race alone. It is probably an indirect result of climate, the natives of tropical countries being less inclined to physical exertion.

Generally it is the vigorous foreigner from colder climes who fixes his habitation on a hill and scrambles up and down a rough road every day in order to have a view and breathe the pure fresh air of the higher altitude at night. For him, the exertion is amply compensated by the outlook from his windows, the still

cool evenings in the fresh mountain air, and the rosy cheeks of his children. And it is a preference that can not be commended too highly. In the fullness of time, when we get wiser and when the comforts of our own homes have greater attractions for us than the tawdry spectacles of the noisy streets and the demoralising influences of the gossiping, guzzling cafés and theatre gardens, then we shall all seek the hills and mountains and wooded country places for our residences. We shall be healthier and happier because of the purer air we breathe and the rational life we lead, and we shall be wiser and better governed because we take time to read and think and reflect. It is my private opinion that the café is destructive to free government, because it is inimical to reflection and promotes sensational gossip. An old friend of mine used to say that the cigarette-smoking nations could never hold out against the pipe-smoking nations, and there are good reasons for the generalization. But another friend, who belongs to the pipe-smokers and loves the cigarette, says the generalization is absurd, so you see it is unsafe to be too sure about such things. But all the same, a people who fritter away their time at the cafés and theatre gardens, gossiping about trivial things, living on scandal, and exciting themselves over personal politics, are certainly wasting time. No one will dispute that. They are exposed to demoralizing influences, and that weakens a man morally and physically. Perhaps that will be admitted, too. And it fills one's mind with gossip and immature ideas, which is destructive to all serious work, whether in business, in a profession, or in politics. Good wine may be spoiled by diluting it with too much water, and so may a good mind be ruined by too much of the stuff current in the cafés. In the long run the man who spends his time at home and devotes a part of his time to quiet reflection, will accomplish far more than the man who spends his time in public places chattering with others. He may not make a brilliant display of his acquisitions at the start, but he's bound to have a long lead at the finish.

But, of course, all this is an apparent digression from the Corcovado, and the Devil's Bridge walk. What I started out to say is this. There are hundreds of such places about Rio which could be made accessible as places of residence, and it would be of incalculable advantage to us, mentally, physically and morally, were we to inhabit them instead of crowding together in the narrow streets of the city. Those who continue to live in these pest-breeding houses, breathing a poisoned atmosphere day and night, victims of clanging bells, bursting rockets, bacchanalian songs, rumbling buzzing vehicles and tinkling bells, are certainly offering a big discount on their future. Business and shopping may bring us into these crowded streets by day, but we would be wise to flee from them at night.

Suppose a tramline were to penetrate the hills of the Carioca range as far as Tijuca—what a paradise it would open up to us. The hillsides belong in great part to the state, and it is desirable to preserve their forests, but the state might lease certain building sites and exact the preservation of the forests. It would be an act of wise foresight, in my opinion, for it would tend to improve the race. Very few statesmen, I fear, think of improving the race, and that is why some nations are degenerating. The health and prosperity of those who come after them are of very slight consequence beside the results of the next election, or the outcome of an impending political trade, and so it is never considered. And then the charitable are called upon to found hospitals and asylums, and the taxpayers to build prisons and scaffolds.

It's a curious world, concluded Uncle Abner, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, and there's a deal of foolishness in it. But among the people, among the men and women whose names are never heard, there is a deal of wisdom and common-sense. And happily for the race, these steady, temperate, thinking, working men and women are numerous enough to keep up the stock and to furnish the world with brain and muscle for its development and government.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

AUG. 5.—A terrible storm swept over the coast of Florida yesterday and caused a large number of shipwrecks. The details have not yet come to hand. At the same time a cyclone destroyed the villages of Carabally and Macintyre. The losses of life are not yet known, but the damages sustained by property are said to amount to over 15 millions of dollars, without counting the value of the vessels lost at sea.

AUG. 6.—Sr. García Meron, the Argentine minister at Washington, has officially denied that the visit of General Roca to Brazil has any connection with a Latin-American confederation against the United States. He added that the only purpose of the visit was to draw tighter the bonds of friendship which unite the two countries.

The damage caused by the cyclone in Florida are now said not to exceed 6 million dollars.

Admiral Dewey has arrived at Naples. No further outbreak of yellow fever has taken place in the barracks at Hampton.

General Jimenez has left Havana for San Domingo where he expects to displace the new President. The United States have ordered two other warships to that republic to protect American interests.

AUG. 7.—The political situation in Hayti is so bad that it is thought more than probable that the United States will have to interfere actively.

Telegrams from Havana say that General Maximo Gomez has made a speech in which he referred to the great friendship which existed between the Cubans and Spaniards. (This reminds us forcibly of the poet's question:—It was all very well to dissemble your love. But why did you kick me downstairs?) But Harbor a jetty broke down while some people were waiting for a ferry boat, and 30 were drowned.

It is rumored that General Brooke is to be relieved of his command in Cuba.

AUG. 8.—General Otis has telegraphed to his government that all military operations have been stopped during the last few days, owing to a violent hurricane which has blown all over the archipelago.

Telegrams from Puerto Rico say that an American has been shot there under martial law for having assassinated a child.

The editors of a Spanish paper called *El Reconstruado* which has been published in Cuba, have been sent out of the island, and have arrived in New York.

News from Rome is published saying that Admiral Dewey is anxious to visit that city with the view of having an audience with the Holy Father. In the course of a banquet offered to him by the officers of the Italian squadron in Naples, the gallant admiral gave and received the most cordial salutations.

AUG. 9.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald says that it can only classify as nonsense the rumors which attribute to General Roca's visit to Brazil the intention of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance against the United States.

An English officer who has recently arrived in New York from Manila says that General Otis is quite incapable of dominating the insurrection, and added that there is a want of discipline amongst the American troops.

A destructive cyclone has passed over Guadeloupe and Santo Domingo, causing heavy losses.

Manilla telegrams state that General McArthur has inflicted a heavy defeat on the Tagalos in the neighborhood of San Fernando. The Tagalo force was over 6,000 strong.

The New York papers say that the government has the intention to send further reinforcements to the Philippines immediately the rainy season is over.

Spain.

AUG. 5.—All the officials who were tried for the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba have been formally acquitted.

A royal decree has now suspended the sittings of the Cortes until some date in the coming autumn, which has not yet been fixed.

The industrial and commercial defence league has published a circular inciting all the people to refuse to pay the new taxes imposed by the government.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Catalonia on the part of the local autonomists. The men in strike in Bilbao have made preparations for a mass meeting to-morrow, and the government has declared the place in a state of siege. The excitement is very great amongst the workmen who have been on strike for several weeks.

AUG. 7.—The news of the acquittal of General Toral for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba has not caused a good impression throughout the country, especially as he is now about to dabble in politics, and is a candidate for the representation of Murcia.

There was a big fight between Carlists and republicans to-day in Castellon, and several persons were injured, amongst them being the alcalde of the place and a clergyman.

It is now reported that Aguineldo has refused to accept the latest offers made to him for the release of the Spanish prisoners still in the power of the Tagalos.

AUG. 8.—Sr. Silvela, the prime minister, has now stated that the number of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos is over 7,000, and that Aguineldo is asking a ransom of 7 million dollars to release them.

The various opposition parties held meetings all over Spain to-day in the course of which the policy of the government was severely criticised, especially in reference to the finances of the country. The chief manufacturers and commercial men in the north were the most bitter in their speeches.

AUG. 9.—General Toral was the recipient of several ovations to-day on the occasion of his liberation from prison after his acquittal by the council of war.

General Martinez Campos is of opinion that there will be a cabinet crisis before November next.

The republicans in Castellon de la Plana renewed their manifestations against the government last night, on the occasion of the liberation of the rioters who were arrested on the previous Sunday.

In the province of Barcelona some 3,000 factory hands have gone out on strike for higher wages.

In San Sebastian, the republicans are calling for the expulsion of the religious orders from Spain.

AUG. 10.—The sittings of the cortes are to be resumed at the end of October.

The government has opened negotiations with the Vatican with a view to reducing the expenses of the clergy to the state.

Several serious landslips have taken place in the north of Spain, which have caused great destruction.

Great Britain.

AUG. 5.—Official statistics give the number of deaths from the bubonic pest in Mauritius last week at 27.

Italy has notified to the Chinese government that it is about to present a proposal which will be satisfactory to both countries, and enable Italy to have a port in China. The "Tsung-li-Yamen," (the Chinese foreign office), has replied that it cannot entertain any proposal that would interfere with Chinese interests.

The Manchester regiment at Gibraltar has been ordered to the Cape.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes asserted in a speech in Capetown that all difficulty with the Transvaal would be over in the course of the next three or four months. (Coming from Kruger's great rival, this sounds ominous at the present time. The uitlander has many grievances in an exceptional state of affairs, and his rulers are narrow-minded and vexatious, but we see nothing in the present condition of things that would justify war.)

It is reported from Pretoria that neither the Transvaal nor the Orange Free State will accept the proposal of Great Britain for a joint enquiry into the existing state of affairs in South Africa.

AUG. 6.—The voyage of the French foreign minister, M. Delcassé, to Russia, continues to excite remark in London, where it is believed to have connection with an alliance between France and Germany.

Telegrams from Belgrade say that the court-martial which has been trying the persons accused of being accomplices in the attempt against the life of ex-King Milan, has liberated seven of those charged for want of evidence against them.

AUG. 7.—The Liverpool regiment has been ordered from the Cape to Port Natal.

In political circles it is thought that the outcome of the visit of M. Delcassé to Russia will be the breaking up of the triple alliance. The idea of a new alliance between Russia, Germany and France is scouted as improbable. The Czar has decorated his visitor with the order of Alexander Nevski.

AUG. 8.—The sending of British troops to South Africa is now attributed to the refusal of the Volksraad to accept the mixed commission proposed by Great Britain.

Great interest has been again awakened in London in connection with the Dreyfus case. Most of the papers give full reports of the first examination of the prisoner.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that the Russian government has officially notified its opposition to the announced alliance between China and Japan.

The bubonic plague has again made its appearance in Calcutta.

The Boer press in Pretoria states that the Transvaal government, firm in its rights, will repel any attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of the country, but will consider any reasonable propositions that may be made. The Volksraad confirmed this attitude in the course of a secret session yesterday.

AUG. 9.—The London papers assert that the Volksraad rejected the proposal to settle the uitlander question by 17 votes to 11. Asked in the house of commons on the subject, Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had received no information. The house shortly afterwards finished voting the estimates, and was pro-

rogued. The Queen's speech made mention of the peace conference at the Hague, from which good results were hoped, and also of the situation in the Transvaal, which was expected to be amicably settled.

A London telegram asserts that the Volksraad has passed an amendment to the constitution authorising the President to call all the inhabitants to arms in defence of the country in case of necessity.

Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have said that the situation in the Transvaal is intolerable, and that account alone war would be justifiable.

AUG. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* has telegraphed to his paper stating that the evidence of ex-President Casimir Perier alone will be quite sufficient to fully establish the innocence of Dreyfus and procure his liberation.

Henri Rochefort has published a protest in the *Intransigeant*, against M. Lehoucq, hiring allowed to be present at the Dreyfus trial, and fixing her identity with the "dame hianche" of the evidence. He says her presence leaves no doubts of the criminal partiality of the new court.

The Transvaal question is thought to be assuming a more serious phase. The last speeches of Mr. Chamberlain before the closing of parliament were clearly to the effect that Great Britain would not recede from the position taken up. Fresh troops are under orders to proceed to the Cape including hussars and field artillery.

A swimmer named Jarvis has been made the champion of the world for having covered a mile at Leicester in 25 minutes and 13 seconds.

France.

AUG. 5.—General Chanoine has left Paris for Rennes, taking with him all the documents which are to be put in evidence in the Dreyfus case. The town of Rennes is perfectly quiet.

The government has determined to make a rigorous enquiry into all the statements made by the *Matin* in denouncing Esterhazy as the only author of the notorious *bordereau*.

Now that the trial of Dreyfus is about to begin the papers are again indulging in the most violent discussions for and against the prisoner.

M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the real object of the visit of M. Delcassé to Russia is to dissuade the Czar from his intention to abdicate the throne.

An express train from Paris being badly driven collided with the buffer-stops at Bordeaux station and 30 people were more or less severely injured.

AUG. 6.—Amongst the witnesses who arrived at Rennes to-day were M. Casimir Perier and Cavaignac, Generals Mercier, Goussier and Billot, and Col. Picquart.

A terrible collision took place between two trains to-day at Juvisy station, some 20 kilometres south of Paris. Both were passenger trains running on the same track, one five minutes ahead of the other. The second train was an express, and owing to a violent storm which prevailed at the time, the driver could not see the signals, and ran into the other train that was standing in the station. It is said that nearly 50 people have been killed, and that many others have been injured.

M. Delcassé was received in audience by the Czar to-day. The interview was of the most cordial nature.

AUG. 7.—Telegrams from Rennes announce the opening of the Dreyfus court-martial there at 7 o'clock this morning. The town is quiet, and there was no demonstration in the streets on the passage of the prisoner to and from the court. Esterhazy was not present, and neither were Du Paty de Clam nor Mme. Pays. Dreyfus looked very ill, but in reply to questions from the court, he protested his innocence of the crime of high treason and of the *bordereau* in a firm voice. As the court had to go into the examination of the secret documents of the case, it was decided to hold a secret session with closed doors.

General Pierron has been nominated to succeed General de Negrier, who was recently dismissed from his seat on the supreme council of war.

AUG. 8.—A violent gale accompanied by lightning broke over Paris last night. Amongst other buildings that were damaged by lightning was the Eiffel tower, which suffered considerably. Sr. Andrade, the Venezuelan representative in Paris said in the course of an interview to-day, that it was absurd to say that the United States had sinister intentions against the countries of Central and South America, as the United States had liberated his country from the oppressive policy of Great Britain, which in common with that of other European countries was not in the habit of using consideration and courtesy when dealing with the republics of Latin America.

The council of war again sat at Rennes from 6.30 a.m., but as they were dealing with the private documents of the case, the proceedings were held in private.

The whole of the Paris press is occupying itself with the report of the first day's examination of Dreyfus, and each side has taken the view most in accordance with its own prejudice. The evidence of General Mercier is most anxiously looked for by all interested. The town of Rennes is calm.

AUG. 9.—The *Journal des Debats* published to-day a long article on Admiral Cervera, in which that officer was highly praised.

There is a rumor current that Commandant Marchand will be appointed to the Abyssinian legation.

The Dreyfus trial was continued to-day under the same conditions as on the previous day. There was considerably more interest taken in the passage of the accused from the prison to the court-house, but the soldiers prevented anyone approaching him. His advocates are thoroughly satisfied that he will be honorably acquitted. M. Dreyfus was allowed to visit her husband again to-day.

The Havas agency has been asked to deny the statement that Prince Munster-Ledenburg had officially demanded that General Gallifé should suppress any documents in the secret dossier which would reflect on Germany. No such demand had been made.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 7.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on political affairs in Mato Grosso. There was received a petition from the board of directors of the Centro dos Lavadores Paulistas asking for legislative measures for the relief of the coffee industry of S. Paulo.

AUG. 8.—Chamber of Deputies.—In honor of the visit of the President of Argentina the chamber adjourned to meet again when convoked by the chair.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram of the 8th inst. from Campinas says that the plantation of Santa Maria, valued at \$77,000, has been sold at auction for \$7,000.

—The present coffee crop in the municipality of Botucatu, São Paulo, which is a comparatively new coffee district, is estimated at 275,106 arrobas, or 4,126,590 kilogrammes.

—The exodus of Italian colonists from Brazil is creating alarm among some coffee planters, who anticipate a serious scarcity of hands for picking the next crop. They should have been wiser, then, and used reasonable means to keep a sufficient supply of labor near at hand.

—In various localities in the state of Minas Geraes planters have decided to memorialize congress and the state legislature on the critical situation of the coffee industry. Some of the petitions ask for a reduction in export duties and for lower freight rates on the railways.

—A coffee planter in the municipality of Jabú, São Paulo, has resolved to organize a brass band among his colonists and has sent Europe for the instruments. He has also engaged an instructor to give them lessons. We take this as evidence that there is at least one planter in São Paulo who is not feeling the hard times.

—A tax on coffee would yield from \$16,000,000 to \$40,000,000 without imposing as much of a burden on consumers as was the case in 1896, when the average cost for No. 7 Rio for the year was 15 cents. To-day No. 7 is worth 6 cents; with a two-cent duty it would cost 8 cents or less, and with a five-cent duty would be two cents lower than three years ago.

A duty would work in favor of better average quality; add no perceptible burden upon the people; distribute the tax almost as evenly as a tax on sugar, and more so than the tax on tobacco; give the government needed revenue.

—*American Grocer*, June 28.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Rains fell at various points in the state of Ceará during the past week.

—On the 11th inst. Dr. Corrêa de Araújo resigned the office of governor of Pernambuco.

—Large hailstones fell during the storm at Petropolis on Saturday. One of the stones is said to have weighed 350 grammes.

—It is stated that the governor of S. Paulo, Sr. Fernando Prestes, is suffering from beriberi, and will go to S. Sebastião for a change.

—Complaints are now coming in of election intrigues and frauds in the state of Paraná. Is it not possible to have one clean, honest election?

—At S. João da Boa Vista, São Paulo Paulo, the thermometer dropped to 42° Fahr. on the morning of the 8th inst. and there was light frost on low wet lands, but no damage resulted. Frost is also reported from the municipality of Tatuí.

—In the *comarca* of Carmo da Franca, São Paulo, the civil registry returns for the half year ending 30th June last show that there had been 82 births, 18 marriages and 59 deaths. Of the latter 28 were adults and 59 minors.

—Gov. Luiz Viauana arrived in São Paulo on the evening of the 9th inst. where he was formally welcomed by the representatives of the state government and by a large number of political friends. In the evening he was given a banquet at the government palace.

—Small-pox is making great ravages at Pará, if we may credit newspaper reports. The spread of the disease is said to be due to the lethargy and negligence of the sanitary authorities, who take no steps whatever to isolate cases and enforce proper disinfection.

—Telegrams from Goyaz of the 8th inst. announced the death of Senator Calado at the advanced age of 72 years. He had held various positions of honor under the monarchy and the republic, and was a member of the national senate at the time of his death.

—The authorities of Rio Grande do Sul are making preparations for a state exposition next year and a commission has been appointed to take charge of the preparatory work. The municipal intendente of Porto Alegre, Dr. Montanary, has been appointed chairman of the commission.

—At S. José dos Pinhães, Paraná, several persons were killed some days ago in a quarrel over lands.

—During the first half of the current year, 17,045 Cearas embarked at Fortaleza, Ceará, for the state of Amazonas. These people are very largely employed in gathering rubber.

—In S. Paulo on the 10th a violent storm of wind, rain and hail unroofed several houses and caused others to collapse. The collapse of part of the building of the Godoy tobacco factory injured some of the machinery and caused other damage, the loss being estimated at 20,000,000.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Juiz de Fora Journal do Commercio* says that Gov. Luiz Vianna has made much progress in his task of organizing his party. The "northern legion" which will follow his lead, numbers 96 congressmen, to which may be added 16 from S. Paulo, 4 from Paraná and 4 from Mato Grosso. It is curious to observe that the count is by factions, not parties.

—According to private advices from Bahia, yellow fever is still bad, and its malignant character may be measured by the fact that the blacks and Brazilian residents are not exempt from it. The deaths from yellow fever thus far this year number about 250, though the sanitary authorities are somewhat reticent in regard to the matter. Bahia's small English colony has lost 13 members, which must be considered a very large percentage.

—Through the breaking of several dams up in the interior of Parahyba do Norte, the Paraíba has overflowed its banks and caused an extensive inundation. Great prejudices have been caused to the towns along its banks, and the Coude d'Eu railway has had its traffic interrupted by landslides. A telegram of the 9th says that torrential rains continue to fall, but on the following day the river was reported to be falling. It is estimated that the railway will not be able to resume traffic under a fortnight.

—The trial of Peregrino da Fonseca at Yfú, São Paulo, for the assassination of a Sr. Rogaça, took place at Yfú on the 8th inst. and the criminal was acquitted, the jury deciding that he had acted in legitimate self-defence. The two men belonged to rival political factions, and the quarrel was a heated altercation. If the accused was justified in shooting, then every man who quarrels with another is justified in doing the same. To a jury, however, one live man is worth a dozen dead men, so they prefer to deal leniently with the survivor's faults.

—We hear that the Samaritano hospital of São Paulo is steadily gaining ground and is now so popular that its expenses last month were more than covered by patients' fees. This has occurred before for occasional months in the sickly season, but that its revenue from this source in the middle of winter should cover expenses is a result for which Dr. Strain and his devoted staff of trained nurses deserve the greatest praise. It is to be remembered that the hospital admits a number of free patients also. It pays to be liberal in the management of a hospital, as our São Paulo friends are demonstrating.

CRICKET.

SANTOS 2ND XI V. S. PAULO 2ND XI.
This match was played on the José Menino ground on the 6th inst., and resulted in a win for Santos by 139 runs on the first innings. The scores were as follows:

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB 2ND XI	
R. C. Lloyd, c. and b. Holland.....	31
H. Horn, c. McIntyre, b. do.....	37
E. A. Carré, c. Glencross, b. do.....	31
C. G. Vieira, run out.....	14
M. S. Edwards, b. Goodier.....	2
M. E. Harding, c. Crewe, b. Holland.....	0
A. Lewis, b. Goodier.....	20
B. Standen, run out.....	26
C. S. Smith, c. Stacey, b. Holland.....	10
E. Greene, not out.....	0
C. H. Pritchard, st. Stacey, b. Holland.....	10
Extras.....	8
Total.....	184

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB 2ND XI	
1st innings.	
W. Holland, run out.....	2
P. W. Crewe, b. C. S. Smith.....	2
E. Cookson, c. Standen, b. do.....	7
J. McIntyre, b. Harding.....	12
F. Stacey, c. Carré, b. do.....	0
C. Jeffreys, b. Harding.....	1
H. Glencross, b. Lloyd.....	10
J. Thompson, c. Carré, b. Edwards.....	3
F. Goodier, run out.....	0
E. Wright, b. Edwards.....	3
R. Florde, not out.....	3
Extras.....	3
Total.....	45
2nd innings.	
W. Holland, not out.....	18
R. Florde, b. Carré.....	4
C. Jeffreys, b. Pritchard.....	4
J. Thompson, b. Greene.....	1
J. McIntyre, not out.....	13
Extras.....	13
Total for 3 wickets.....	40

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

SI 25. XXII.
This match was played on the 30th ulto. To save space, full scores are not given, it was simply a procession of the XXII, who, batting first could only reach a total of 92.

For the XI, they played well for his 21 and R. Conolly again displayed fine powers in his score of 65.

The improved fielding was well maintained.

PERNAMBUCO.

AMATEUR RACE MEETING.

A numerously attended meeting was held at the Brazilian Submarine Quarters on 1st August and everything augurs well for another pleasant day's sport in the near future.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the day of the grand review and dress parade on Campo de S. Christovão the trains of the S. Christovão Co. carried 80,471 passengers.

—On the day of Gen. Roca's arrival the trains of the Botanical Garden Co. are said to have carried 87,687 paying and 3,526 non-paying passengers.

—We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that Mr. Simesen, the accountant of the Argentine Great Western railway, has been appointed as accountant of the Leopoldina railway, and was expected to leave on once to take up his new duties. We also hear that Mr. Isaac Cook, late accountant of the Southern railway of Buenos Aires, has arrived in Rio to assist in the reorganization on much the same lines as he used in the River Plate.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 5th inst. were 447,500,000 against 461,384,000 in the corresponding week of last year. The decrease of nearly 14 cents paper was, however, neutralized by the higher rate of exchange this year, which even gave a return of \$ 1,212 more. The aggregate receipts from the beginning of the year to the 5th inst. amounted to \$ 2,067,455, or \$ 11,832 less than in the corresponding period of last year.

—We understand that Mr. Barrow is looking for a traffic superintendent for the Leopoldina Railway Company, and that he is having difficulty in finding a suitable man, not that these are scarce but because they are all frightened of the yellow fever. The post is a good one. The fever scare keeps a number of good men from Rio, as it does from other parts of the world where fever exists. We think if Mr. Barrow were to look north instead of south, he might find the man he wanted in Venezuela, where fever is generally thick enough to cut with a knife, and were there are also several competent railway men.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The traffic receipts of the São Paulo railway for the month of July showed the inward goods at 44,351 tons against 60,381 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The aggregate tonnage of this class since the 1st January this year shows 332,735 against 317,533 last year. The outward traffic amounted to 44,493 tons against 30,977 tons in July 1898, and an improvement of 26,135 tons on the aggregate for this year over last. The station to station traffic had also increased, 19,564 tons having been carried against 16,832 tons in the previous July. The number of passengers were 98,002 as compared with 96,229 in the corresponding period of last year.

—The Recife and S. Francisco (Pernambuco) railways is not doing as well this year as last, judging by the traffic receipts, up to July 15. The total receipts of the week ended July 8 were 19,397,960 against 22,935,520 last year, a difference of 3,537,560 due to a falling off of goods traffic and a decrease in the number of 2nd class passengers carried. The traffic receipts for the week ended July 15, compared even more unfavorably, as they amounted to 12,562,000 against 20,358,140 in the corresponding week of 1898. Both in passenger and goods traffic there had been a considerable decrease. The total receipts from the 1st January to 15th July were 944,749,860 as compared with 1,131,364,500 in the same period last year, but the deficit of 186,614,540 in paper can only be nominal, owing to the higher rates of exchange this year, which favor the conversion into gold.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The *Saldanha da Gama*, a new steamer belonging to the Companhia Pastoral, arrived at Pará from Dundee on the 23d ult.

—At Santarém, Pará, there is in construction a steamer of the size of the *Cassipora*. The new steamer will be called *Cidade de Boim*.

—It is stated that at various ship yards in England there are 14 steamers in construction for the navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries.

—Tomorrow or Friday, H. M. S. "Flora", flagship on this station, will leave for Rio de Janeiro, being followed in turn by the other vessels of the squadron for their annual visit to Brazilian ports. They will remain away until about the middle of November.—*Mon tevidio Times*, Aug. 2.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 8th inst. by the same steamer, were the following: For Buenos Aires: Miss Anna Broussel, Mrs. Caldeira and infant, Mme. Aluna Niebett, Messrs. Peter Trinks, W. Zimnoske, Casimir Solino, A. M. Pinto and F. Knff.—For Montevideo: Mr. C. W. Martin and Dr. Anibal Borba and wife.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires say that the transport *Santa Cruz* arrived at La Plata on the 9th inst. with 30 shipwrecked men belonging to the British bark *Andrina*. No details were given of the circumstances of the wreck. The vessel was of 2,541 tons burden, and left Antwerp on the 2nd March last on a voyage to San Francisco. She probably met with some disaster near the Straits of Magellan.

—The municipal prefect of São Paulo acceded to the petition of the «Agua e Luz» company for permission to put up wires in the first «sector» of the city for electric light power. It is stipulated that the company shall accept all the requirements of law and that all necessary modifications in the company's plant must be made within two months, that the prices charged shall not exceed per meter for light and power, and per meter for power, and that the company shall pay 500\$ a month into the municipal treasury to cover costs of fiscalisation. In order to years the municipality reserved the right to order to company to substitute ground wires.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 14th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
393,438,800\$ 104,997,000	262,137,500\$ 104,359,000	Stock 2 1/2% currency (apalices)	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	880\$000—880\$000 880 000—885 000 888 000—922 000
	124,655,000	Bonds of 1897, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
110,500	119,622	do 1897, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
5,000,000	11,584,500	Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1890	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
51,885,000	24,679,000	Bonds, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
103,604,000	18,350,000	Gold Loan, 1898, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
17,500,000	17,500,000	do 1898, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
		State of Espírito Santo	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
13,103,000	13,193,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
16,000,000	4,533,200	do do do	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
60,000,000	45,532,000	do do do	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
600,000	4,000,000	do do do	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
10,000,000	23,239,800	do do do	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
2,000,000	2,000,000	do do do	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
320,000	400,000	do do do	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
400,000		do do do	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	91,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	5\$000, July 1899	216\$000—221\$000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200	Comercio	200	1,175,000	ditto 1899	215 000—221 000
24,000,000	120,000	77,753 1/2	200	do 2nd series	200	38,200	ditto 1899	81 000—82 000
10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,615,809	4\$000, Aug. 1897	19 000—20 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Credito Avelar	200	1,742,000	25\$000, Jan. 1896	— 14 000
10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	50,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	75 000—
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	68,656	ditto 1899	35 000—
10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	Fuacuaris e Publicos	200	28,317	ditto 1899	50 500—51 000
10,423,200	52,161	52,161	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	1,019,797	4\$000, ditto 1899	112 000—117 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	65,000	ditto 1899	181 000—
103,604,000	518,113	518,113	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	16,787,304	6\$000, ditto 1899	167 000—168 000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Republica do Brazil	200	368,700	ditto 1899	160 000—
			200	Rio e Monte Gerses, 5 1/2%	200	12,000	ditto 1899	236 000—241 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	8,000,000	9\$000, ditto 1899	124 500—129 000
			200	do 2nd series	200	48,500	ditto 1899	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Comercial da Bahia	200	2,185,336	11 1/2% ditto 1895	190 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	6,000,000	12 1/2% ditto 1899	115 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	283,800	6 1/2% ditto 1899	90 000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	do 2nd series	200	1,116,384	5 1/2% ditto 1899	145 000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,675	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	—	ditto	140 000—170 000
		10,925	200	do 2nd series	200	—	ditto	—
		12,500	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	200	800,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Merchants de Santos	200	500,000	8\$000, ditto 1899	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	União de S. Paulo	200	691,900	7\$500, Jan. 1895	—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	do do do	200	100	6 1/2% ditto 1899	—
40,000,000	200,000	162	200	do do do	200	140	do do do	—
		7,807	200	do do do	200	50	do do do	—
		80,000	200	do do do	200	50	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	—	65 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100	76,672\$	—	25 000—27 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	100	do do	100	—	—	—
100,000,000	500,000	all	200	Maceio e Campos	200	—	—	—
61,000,000	310,000	258,475	200	Mauaquinha	200	65,000	—	13 000—
		10,000	200	do 2nd series	200	2,091,439	int. Sept. 93	5 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	100	Norte de Minas	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilanda	200	1,386,541	int. Jan. 91	32 000—37 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Sorocabana-Laura	200	45,710	6 1/2% June, 92	10 000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Valenciana	200	583,478	6\$000, Feb. 86	2 250—3 600
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucaia	200	—	int. Jan. 92	4 250—
			200	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	—	—	—
			200	do do do	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica	100\$	165,687	1\$000, July 91	— 80\$000
6,000,000	60,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	6,971	2 000, ditto 99	157 000—161 000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Jardim Botânico	100	559,157	3 000, ditto 99	1 100—1 13 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Christovão	200	105,895	3 000, ditto 99	130 000—
12,000,000	60,000	50,000	200	Villa Isabel	200	30,999	5 000, Aug. 98	—
3,000,000	30,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	10\$000, July 99	100\$000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	5 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 99	200\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	S. João de Barra e Campos	200	—	—	—
673,400	3,367	all	200	São Paulista	200	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	—	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alfama	200\$	837,530\$	— July 99	— 170\$000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	America	200	10,051	7\$000, Aug. 90	60\$000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Batanga (sugar)	200	55,442	— July 99	145 000—145 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	— July 99	135 000—135 000
1,600,000	8,000	all	200	Caraca	200	208,695	10 000—ditto 99	143 000—143 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Cantagosa Industrial	200	25,594	— ditto 99	130 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	169,973	40 000—Jan. 99	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel	200	82,365	10 000—July 98	— 165 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Panatiana	200	16,237	10 000—July 99	180 000—185 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	12,343	10 000—ditto 99	170 000—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magnataora Fluminense	200	7,824	5 000—May 99	70 000—90 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Petropolisana	200	639,889	— July 99	180 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Rio (Woolens)	200	17,039	4 000—May 99	35 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	100	S. Felix	100	36,513	10 000—July 99	160 000—175 000
450,000	2,250	all	200	Santa Lucia	200	—	—	—
350,000	1,750	all	200	S. João	200	58,056	— ditto 99	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	1,227,282	19 1/2% Aug. 98	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	União Fabril	200	—	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	—	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alfama	200\$	43,675\$	1\$000, July 97	— 65\$000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	300,000	22 000, ditto 99	330 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Batanga	200	13,394	1 500, Jan. 99	35 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Cantagosa	200	200,000	5 000, July 99	— 25 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Caraca	200	250,000	7 000, Jan. 98	145 000—150 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Caraca	200	400,000	8 000, ditto 99	18 000—20 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Caraca	200	370,000	3 000, ditto 99	50 000—180 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Caraca	200	131,833	1 500, ditto 99	16 000—19 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantagosa e Vinho Fluminense	200\$	42,375\$	4 000, July 91	15\$000—17\$000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Caros Tattersall Moreaux	200	53,600	1 500, Jan. 99	100 000—200 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Carrageons Fluminense	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzado (match factory)	200	—	—	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Lozaca de Santos	200	2,098,472	8 000, Jan. 92	295 000—300 000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Melhoramentos do Brazil	200	51,524	5 000, Jan. 99	19 500—20 000
50,000,000	250,000	all	200	Obras Publicas do Brazil	200	1,347,609	5 000, Jan. 99	120 000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,000	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	106 000—108 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	200	—	—	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Mate Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	200	39,267	13 000, July 99	13 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Moinho Fluminense (flour mill)	200	714,918	7 1/2% Mar. 99	— 135 000
931,400	4,657	all	200	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society)	200	400,000	2 000, July 99	— 4 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias	200	70,674	6 000, Mar. 99	— 20 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	29,997	— July 99	— 600
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	União (water for ships)	200	—	—	—

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